

LATE AND SINGLE CROPS.

ALL AROUND THE FARMS AND HOMES.

Principal Late Crops—Fertilizers—Single Crops—Hazardous—Hints to Farmers—A List of Home Receipts—Interesting to the Housekeeper.

Some of the most important crops are those that are known as late crops, and the proportion of labor required to mature and harvest the early crops, sometimes leads to an abandonment of the later crops, the land being allowed to grow up in weeds, or the stubble of grain left until the following spring. Some of the late crops are the most valuable, and escape drought. By growing both early and late crops a plot may be made to yield two crops a year, which is no detriment to land that has been well manured. The late crops also impress upon the farmer the advantage of using less land and more manure, and in no other way can weeds be so well eradicated as that of growing an early and late crop on the same land, a system which demands constant cultivation, and of keeping the soil well manured and in a high state of fertility.

Late potatoes, cabbage, beans, turnips, buckwheat and millet are crops that should pay well, and are well adapted to the soil, and the farmer should not neglect them. The advantage of such crops consists in requiring the use of the cultivator and the spreading of manure in summer. They do not permit of any kind of weeds being grown, and lessen the work of the farmer in the spring, as well as compelling him to keep the soil loose and fine. These crops can be followed by a late crop in the season, a crop that will also assist in keeping down weeds, and which can be turned under the next spring for a green manure crop as a feeder for corn. A crop of millet will not only provide hay, but it is one of the best crops ever grown for crowding the weeds and destroying them, while Hungarian grasses are equally good for that purpose, as it can be mowed several times during the season.

No farmer should make a specialty of a single crop. Diversified farming entails fewer risks of loss. True farming is not to cultivate large acres, but to concentrate the manure and fertilizer on a limited area and make the land produce crops from early in the season until late. There is nothing to prevent the farmer from growing onions as well as wheat. The one crop requires more labor than the other, but it is from the proper application of the labor that the profit is derived. The demand of the market should be studied, and the demand supplied, no matter what kind of crop may be required.

Farm Notes.

Kill the peach-borer, whitewash well around the trunk and then bank up the earth around the tree.

One protection against borers around trees is air-slaked lime, liberally applied, first removing the earth around the tree.

If the young corn is slow coming up, replant at once. Cool nights and too much moisture in the soil may have caused the seed to rot.

When the pigeon gives off an odor that reaches to the dwelling-house it indicates that more composting material is needed in the pen.

After each rain the cultivator should be used if the young weeds are to be removed and the soil prevented from baking and becoming hard.

When cucumbers are planted place some brush near the hills, so that the vines can climb on the brush for support. In this manner the young cucumbers intended for pickling can be more easily picked.

It may be much easier to allow the trees to have the branches high, in order to permit the horse and cultivator to work near the trees, but the trees that are cut back and kept low can be better harvested of the fruit.

Do not be afraid to plant more peas for a late supply. If the fall-growing varieties are used it will do but little injury if they fall over. Do not be deterred from planting because of the difficulty of providing supports, as they may be omitted.

Experiments made in spraying one side of the peach tree with insecticides, leaving the other side untouched, confirm the claim that the depredations of the curculio and other insects can be prevented, as the comparison of the trees show great advantages resulting from spraying.

There is quite a difference in trees that have been properly pruned and those that have been allowed to grow too much wood, so far as the thrift of the trees are concerned, as the trees that have been cut back will produce more new wood, send out more new roots and be in better condition for producing a crop of fruit the next bearing season.

It is claimed for land plaster that even in times of drought it keeps the plants green by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. The plaster has been scattered around the hills of corn, this claim has been verified, the stalks that had plaster around them not only showing a greener tinge, but also withstanding drought better than the stalks to which no plaster had been applied.

Strawberries have been grown to an enormous size this season. Mr. William Elvins of Hammons, N. J., who ships thousands of quarts to market, filled some of the boxes with only thirty berries in each box, some of the berries being three inches in diameter. If the strawberry continues to improve in size, at the present rate of progress it will soon be as large as the apple. Already berries have been produced that were larger than plums.

Crop grass will now begin to take possession of the ground. The only mode of keeping it down is to kill it when it first appears. After it becomes established it can only be thoroughly removed with the hoe. Among the seedling strawberries this season is a variety that clears itself from the stem when picked, but it is not adapted for shipping long distances. As a berry for family use, however, it is excellent, being very sweet. It needs no stemming after it is removed from the vine.

When grass is allowed to produce seed it exhausts the soil more than when a crop of hay is cut before the seeds are permitted to appear. When seed heads form the plant has fulfilled its mission, and has stored in the seeds a larger proportion of the mineral elements than remains in the stalks of the plants, in many cases, as the green plants, when cut down early, consist largely of water. A grain crop and a crop of seed from grass deprive the soil of a proportion of all the fertilizing substances existing therein.

Home Recipes.

The best method of cooking tomatoes is that devised by a French chemist: Pour boiling water over fully ripe tomatoes, and then remove the skins and put them in a china bowl; place this in boiling water, and add salt and butter. Let them reach,

but not go beyond, the boiling point. They are then ready for eating. The tomato thus prepared has its own incomparable flavor, which is its idiosyncrasy to destroy by useless additions of herbs and onions.

Rhubarb Sauce—Clean and stew one quart of rhubarb until tender, and just before taking from the stove stir in three tablespoonfuls of corn-starch dissolved in water, and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. When cool, add sugar to taste. A nice accompaniment for meats.

Pie-plant Shortcake—Mix one quart of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, and a teaspoonful of salt, with one teaspoonful of baking powder, and sweet milk sufficient to make a soft dough. Roll out into two cakes one-quarter of an inch thick, and bake; then split and spread with preserved rhubarb.

Egg Salad—Mince fine half a dozen hard-boiled eggs, and cover them with a cream dressing made by beating together one egg, one teaspoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful each of salt and mustard, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, half a cupful of vinegar, and cook until thick in a bowl set in a vessel of hot water. Add one teaspoonful of chopped onion, and serve either cold or warm.

Pigeons and Green Peas—Prepare two pigeons for cooking; put them in a saucepan with a little butter; fry them a few minutes; take them out and make a little sauce, adding a tablespoonful of flour to the butter in which they were fried; add a pint of stock, the pigeons, a bunch of sorrel, also ten small onions fried in about two teaspoonfuls of lard, and let stew about forty minutes. Take out the pigeons, place them upon a dish with boiled green peas arranged as a garnish around them; skim the fat off the liquor they were stewed in, and moisten with some of it. Serve with slices of lemon.

Omelet and Green Peas—Boil one cupful of shelled peas in salted water for fifteen minutes. Drain and keep hot while you make an omelet. Beat for eggs, add four tablespoonfuls of warm water, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and put another piece of butter the same size in a perfectly smooth frying-pan. When the butter is hot turn in the eggs. Shake over a quick fire till the eggs are set. Lift one side of the omelet and put two tablespoonfuls of green peas, cooked, in the center of it. Fold one-half over the other and turn it out on a heated dish. Pour around the omelet the remaining peas and serve at once. This makes an exceedingly nice course for dinner, or if there are no peas left from dinner they can be easily prepared for supper or luncheon.

Clear Lemon Pie—Dissolve three tablespoonfuls of corn-starch in a little cold water, and stir it in with one and one-half cups of boiling water until it is thick. Just before setting it away to cool, add one dessertspoonful of butter. Crack the rind and squeeze the juice of two lemons, and stir with it about one and a half cups of sugar. (The quantity of sugar must be governed largely by taste, as lemons vary so much in size and juiciness.) Before the corn-starch is fairly cold, add to it the lemon and sugar. Line two pie-plates; prick it to prevent its rising unevenly, and bake it. Fill these crusts with the mixture, return them to the oven and bake thoroughly heated, then spread over them a meringue made of the whites of three eggs. Brown it delicately, and cool the pie gradually. They should be entirely cold when served.—Good Housekeeping.

For the Housekeeper.

Soup should never be kept in metal vessels.

Never rinse colored articles in blueed suds.

In washing black articles use some ammoniac.

Never put salt on a steak until after it is cooked.

Black pepper, mixed with cream and sugar, will destroy flies.

A large fire and quick boiling are great enemies of food soup.

The lid of a saucepan should never be raised over a smoky fire.

Towels with handsome, bright borders should never be boiled.

Red ants will not come where tar is, the odor is enough for them.

Before broiling fish rub the gridiron with a piece of fat to prevent its sticking.

It is said that the clay compound from which the Japanese make their best china.

The liquor in which fresh meat has been boiled should always be used as a stock.

Shallow pans of water set about the house after painting will absorb the smell of paint.

Poorly ventilated kitchens make poor cooks, by destroying the senses of taste and smell.

Cream or milk, when put in soups, should be boiled separately, strained and added last.

Rain water which is used either for drinking or cooking should not come in contact with lead.

The earthy taste often found in fresh water fish can be removed by soaking in salt and water.

The flavor of rich brown soups will be brought out better if a small piece of sugar be added to it.

Keep your salt box covers to put hot iron utensils on from the stove and save your table tops.

Bits of camphor laid about chests where mice are wont to frequent, will draw their visits to a close.

Nearly all colored fabrics stain the soda water, and this stain can be removed by using their own brightness.

Quassia infused in boiling water and sweetened with sugar is a poison for flies, but innocent to human beings.

If you cannot do away with Bristol brick, keep it to use on your kitchen cutlery, and use Sapolia on your table cutlery.

Semi-porcelain may be relied upon, when used in making dishes, to resist a greater degree of heat than any other variety.

All general soup stock should be simply made and the flavoring ingredients added each day as the variety decided upon.

A little vinegar mixed with your stove polish will make the stove polish more brightly and quickly than the polish alone.

Rub cold tallow from a candle on to an ink spot; allow it to remain twenty-four hours and it will be removed as usual. Properly done this method is sure.

It is not always the cloudiest water which is most harmful. Look well to its color when at rest and the sort of sediment which you find.

All such ingredients of soup, sauce, vermouth, macaroni, etc. should be partially boiled in plain water before being put in to the liquor.

When sewing buttons on children's clothes where there will be much strain on the button, the danger of tearing the cloth out will be greatly lessened by putting a small button directly under the larger outside button. This applies, of course, only to buttons with holes through them.

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A BIG EVENT IN BROWN.

Continued from First Page.
second on the 20th of November, 1890. Although blessed with a competency of this world's goods he lives alone at his farm residence with nothing to disturb his rest at night and only the loud voice of hired hands through the day.

The winner of the third prize, an \$85 bicycle, is Eli W. Bower, the eldest son of D. W. Bower. He was born in Washington county, Indiana, Aug. 8, 1859, and the



following year his parents moved to Jackson county, where they have since resided. He is of Swiss descent. He was educated at the Clear Spring graded schools and began teaching in 1885 and taught twenty-one consecutive terms, barring the time of army service, but his main occupation has been that of farming. In 1891 he entered the service of the United States as private in Company B, Fifth Indiana volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war. He married Miss Harriet Scott. His family now consists of two sons and one daughter, one son having died in infancy. His first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglass in 1861 and in the interval he has never failed to vote but once, at the election of 1884, on account of being in the army. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., F. M. B. A. and the G. A. R. (Post 153, department of Indiana). His present residence is Freeborn, Ind.

Mr. H. Alexander, the winner of the fourth prize, a McCormick mowing costing \$65, is a resident of Muncie, Ind. He was born thirty-seven years ago in Parke county, Indiana, where he resided until



six years ago when he cast his fortunes with the Suckers, though his father is still a resident of Parke county and a consistent reader of THE SENTINEL, having taken it as long as his son can remember. Both father and son are farmers.



The winner of the fifth prize, a \$50 typewriter, is Richard Kall, a Hoosier boy. He was born in Kolb town, Fayette county, in 1831. He received his education in a log school house. He was raised on a farm. He lives on the farm on which he was born and has been a farmer all his life, and to keep informed on the affairs of the state and nation, has read THE SENTINEL for the past forty years. Saturday THE SENTINEL began the work of awarding the prizes. One of its representatives visited Nashville and presented Mr. Heckman with \$100 in gold. The other prizes will be awarded in a few days. The proceedings at Nashville were highly entertaining, and a full report follows.

AT NASHVILLE.

A Glorious Day in the Thriving County Seat.

Friday night, by moonlight, Congressman Cooper, Attorney William E. Evered and a representative of THE SENTINEL drove from Columbus to Nashville, the county seat of Brown, the most remote town in the state from a railroad and through the most hilly and picturesque county in Indiana. Following the highway of commerce of Brown county from Columbus to Nashville, a distance of twenty-two miles, the traveler will first go through seven miles of the fertile valley of the east branch of the White river in Bartholomew county, then ascending the "razor back," which forms the watershed between the White river and the Salt creek drainage systems, for a mile or two, he will go through a region of hills covered with persimmons, blackberries, dewberries and sassafras trees. Here and there a clearing, with a substantial house surrounded by loaded peach, apple and cherry trees, is found, with rolling meadows in the back ground, with living springs feeding the shallow but wide rock bed of Wolf creek, a tributary of Salt creek, which the road strikes across the "razor back."

Wolf creek runs due east and west for several miles. Its banks are high and stony, but nevertheless covered with rank vegetation, such as wild grape vines, six inches in diameter, hanging over the creek, giving it a wild but beautiful aspect. The water in this creek is always shallow and the stony bed is always at hand of the

main road to Nashville. It is known as "stony lonesome." From Wolf creek, or "stony lonesome," the road quickly drops into South creek, whose gravel bed is also used for a roadway during low water season. A water shed is crossed and Greasy creek is reached, and following it to its outlet in Salt creek, after emerging from the canon like bottom of the latter stream, the stranger is surprised to find himself in the very precincts of Nashville, a town of 600 people, almost as old as Indianapolis, situated on the foot hills of a high ridge a mile from Salt creek.

Three miles from this quiet but prosperous little town, Joseph Heckman, who came within 627 of guessing the results of the census in Indiana, resides on a farm which he has cultivated for many years. Having made the closest guess he won the prize of \$100 in gold which THE SENTINEL representative carried to Brown county Friday night and which Mr. Heckman received Saturday afternoon at the court house in presence of his neighbors, the people of Nashville and hundreds of farmers from the various townships. Every member of the bar and every county officer was present as were also all the leading citizens. Ex-Senator Duncan, who has represented his county in the legislature eight years, called the meeting to order and introduced Congressman Cooper, who made the presentation speech.

Mr. Cooper was received with great applause and spoke not for the first time to his constituents of Brown county. When a school boy he had traversed the county hundreds of times from his home in Bartholomew county to the state university at Bloomington.



There were not, he said, 100 voters in the county he did not know. He paid a high tribute to the honesty and virtue of the people of the county, who did not lock their doors and who could boast of having a county unrepresented in the state prisons. The people, and especially the resources, of the county had been neglected. Being far from railroads the general public had no opportunity to judge correctly of the intelligence of the people of Brown. They went to the railroad towns when they had something to haul and there they were seen at their best. They did not fear their Sunday clothes then. These slender heaped upon Brown county emanated chiefly from the republican press for the reason that the people did not return majorities satisfactory to the monopolists. These organs occasionally rehearse that old phrase, "They are still voting for Jackson in the hills of Brown county."

"Yes," he said, "you are still voting for Jackson, and I hope for the good of the county that you will continue to vote for Jackson, for when you support a party that believes in adhering to the constitution and levying taxes only to run the government economically administered you are still voting for Jackson."

Mr. Cooper then dwelt on the power of the press and the power of the people. The newspapers carry the news and mold public opinion. The relationships between public men and the people had been reversed through the power of the press. Forty years ago statesmen molded public opinion from the stump. But now statesmen represent the public opinion molded by the newspapers. Before the press became the power of the land congressmen were the presidential nominations, but now a candidate so nominated would receive no support at the polls. The papers had wrought all these changes.

Comparing the weekly readers with the daily readers, he said that he believed that the people who read the weekly were better informed than the city residents who read the dailies. The latter hurriedly glance over the headlines and only articles that especially attracted his attention were read without "skimming."

When the weekly was made all these sensational headlines were eliminated, and the farmer had all the news of the week carefully digested before him. Having more time to read than his city counterparts he read everything in the columns of his paper.

Mr. Cooper then spoke of the services that THE SENTINEL had rendered the people by fighting monopolies and corruption. He reviewed the successful campaign made by THE SENTINEL against the school book monopoly and the ballot box debauchers. How THE SENTINEL had caused the enforcement of the Australian system of voting in this state and reminded his hearers that this paper was still in the ring fighting for tariff reform and honest government. On behalf of THE SENTINEL he then presented fifty-dollar gold pieces to Mr. Heckman, the hero of the day.

Mr. Heckman is a plain farmer who has met with several reverses, having buried

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THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

his second wife only a short time ago, after a long illness. There was not a person in the town that could not find his good luck. "I am glad Joe won the prize; it will pay his doctor bills and leave him a surplus," was the general expression. In fact every one rejoiced, and when he stepped forward to receive the gold a spray of dollars was saved annually to the farmers of Brown county through the work of THE SENTINEL, for had it not been for its fight on the school book trust the Indiana school book law would never have been enacted. There was not a family in Brown county which had not saved enough already in school books to pay for three subscriptions of THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL. Ever since THE SENTINEL began to champion the cause of the people, three years ago, he had felt it his duty to support it with his subscription, and he hoped that others would see it from the same standpoint.

The speech-making continued. Anderson Percifield, a leading attorney of Nashville and a good speaker, being called for by the audience in good humor with his anecdotes. In conclusion he said that THE SENTINEL was welcomed by every democrat and he was glad that the people of Brown had shown their appreciation of the paper by its presence. On twelve hours' notice one of the largest meetings held at the court-house for years had assembled to welcome the representatives of THE SENTINEL, in which he was happy to note their congressmen. He said the people of Brown rejoiced on this occasion because the prize had been won by a faithful democrat, an honest man and that the gold came from a paper managed by honest men and sent more men per capita to put down the rebellion than any other county in the state, and also a county which gave a larger percentage of democratic votes. Why should not the prize offered by the acknowledged organ of democracy come to the fountain of pure democracy?

Ex-Senator Duncan, speaking of his native county, said that Jay Gould's money had never corrupted the voters of Brown county. No man had ever been known to sell his vote, it was said that there were no millionaires in Brown county, but there were no paupers also. There was not a family in the county without a home and a patch of

ground to cultivate. The poorest family was not deprived of the benefit of a cow. There was not a man in the state where wealth was so evenly distributed as in Brown. The people had been slandered and the county misrepresented, and he was glad THE SENTINEL had sent a representative to visit the county. All they wanted was investment in the state. He also referred to Mr. Cooper's gallant fight for an honest administration of the pension office. Mr. Cooper had broken all precedents in that he had acquired a national reputation during his first term in congress. Brown county felt proud to be represented by a man who made such a reputation in so short a time.

A rising vote of thanks was then proposed to THE SENTINEL, and it was given, shouts and cheering were then given for Congressman Cooper with as much enthusiasm. Mr. Heckman with his gold in his pocket came in for like honors in the aid of the Attorney General. Evered, for having been kind enough to send no Brown county man to the penitentiary during his term of office.

It was truly a reunion of readers of THE SENTINEL, of lawyers, farmers, business men, and in fact of the people for miles around. When THE SENTINEL meeting broke up about 150 old soldiers formed another meeting to make arrangements for a Fourth of July celebration.

That Brown county has been misrepresented there is no question. There are at least twenty counties in the state where the soil will not compare with that of Brown. Brown county in topography resembles Oklahoma, but it is far superior. In every respect. There are numerous streams in the county, but as they all rise within the county the county is a network of water sheds. The valleys are narrow but very fertile. Until 1884 Brown county had the finest white oak timber in the state. The Standard oil company sent agents to every township and located dozens of "bucking" mills and in five years' Brown county's wealth was carried out in staves. Still the county is not devoid of resources. Fine sandstone for building can be found everywhere. On Bean Blossom Creek gold is being washed. Twenty men are now at work panning from \$1.50 to \$3 per day. At the town of Bean Blossom there is a shop which has established quite a business in manufacturing gold mounted spectacles.



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not a man left in the county old enough to carry a musket. They were all to the front.

There are more school houses in Brown county per capita than any other county in the state. Three summer normals are being held this summer.

For general information and intelligence the people of Brown county are equal to the people of the best county in the state.

In a few years Brown will be the banner county in the state for fruit and stock-raising. The people of Brown county are equal to the people of the best county in the state.

The highest point in the state is in Brown county, a hill with about fifty acres of plateau, upon which the government has established a geodetic monument. Ex-Sheriff Redding owns the hill and has made a summer resort of it. It is known as Weed Patch.

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